The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. V. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1890. No. 20.

Business Directory.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

QU'APPELLE.

WM. SMITH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon, Main street.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.

H. A. AXFORD.
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfits always on hand.

JAGGER & DAVIES,
Agents for Pianos, Organs and anything in the music line.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

W. H. BELL.
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausage, etc.

LEESON & SCOTT,
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed on the premises formerly known as the McManus hotel.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
Improved Farms or Town Property,
AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.
E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the PROGRESS Office.
QU'APPELLE.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

W. D. McFarlane,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.,
Contractor in Plastering,
Bricklaying & Mason Work.
Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
The patronage of the public solicited.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Harness & Saddlery
WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Farm Lands

Excellent Facilities.

JAS. BROWN & SON
SUCCESSORS TO FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmiths
AND
CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS
QU'APPELLE.
A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Plow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds of wood work promptly attended to.
WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

G. H. V. BULYEA
QU'APPELLE,
Insurance & General Agent,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
Flour & Feed, Etc.
Agent for the Celebrated Doherty Organ
In stock, a full line of Coffins & Caskets.

P. E. DURST
QU'APPELLE,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Fine Watches.
Orders by Mail or Stage promptly Attended to.
W. E. INGRAHAM, Manager,

NEW BAKERY.
A. McKenzie,
QU'APPELLE.
BREAD! FRUITS!
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,
Constantly on hand.
Birthday and Bride's Cakes
A SPECIALTY.

R. JOHNSTON,
QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.
DEALER IN
Agricultural Implements,
Barbed Wire,
Buggies, Buckboards & Wagons
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable
First Class Rigs.
Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.
Carriage & Wagon Builder.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of
IRON AND COAL
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.
Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skeins for wagons.

NEW NOVELS
RECEIVED
Every Week.
QU'APPELLE MEDICAL HALL.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

EDGELEY.

—The mortality amongst large herds of cattle is increasing. Small herds suffer the least. Some breeders have had heavy losses, caused by the hard winter, loss of hay by fire and delinquent settlement of hay claims by the C. P. R.

—At a meeting of the Sabbath School committee of management held at the house of F. Goodwin on Tuesday last, the following officers and teachers were elected: Superintendent, G. Scarff; Assistant-superintendent, J. H. Fraser; sec.-treas., F. F. Goodwin; teachers, Messrs. McLean, Barnsley, Fessant, and Mrs. Jas. Whittingham. School begins March 30th next, at the hour of 1.30 p. m., in the school house. It was further decided to hold the preaching service in the future, at the same place, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., which will enable parents and children to attend both means of grace.

—The farmers who failed to pay back the Government seed grain given a few years ago, and from which not two bushels per acre was harvested, feel their position keenly, as they cannot come under the title of destitute farmers. The destitute farmers are likely to be those that have been unable to pay back their seed grain and that have stuck to the country through drought, gophers, &c, and simply because their crops failed year after year, and who have now neither feed nor seed. They cannot procure a loan of a few bushels of seed grain, even though they are willing to give a lien on their homesteads and, furtheri to pay 6 per cent. interest on money, when the government gets it for 4 per cent. It is a pity those destitute farmers were not Indians, for then they would have their seed grain carted to the field, and probably sown for them.

REGINA.

BLOCK IN ASHES.

—Regina received her fire christening at an early hour Saturday morning, with a $75,000 blaze, partially offset by about $20,000 insurance. South Railway street was swept from Broad to Rose street. It is uncertain how the fire orginated. About 2.30 the alarm was given, and then the rear of Smith & Ferguson's hardware store was enveloped in flames and Smith Bros.' hotel was burning briskly. Very shortly the Palmer House ignited and burned like tinder, some guests leaving through the upper windows. The fire spread westward to Mowat's gents' furnishings, and thence made a clean sweep to Sprague's general store, on the west corner of Rose street, which was torn down and the fire was arrested there. The wife of Jack Smith, of the hotel, had a narrow escape, being rescued by the plucky effort of Fred Carson through an upper window, after an explosion of gunpowder in one of the hardware stores shivered the windows on the east side of Broad street. The efforts of the town fire brigade proved futile, the horse-power engine being too weak for the two-storey buildings. Eighty men from the police barracks were sent down and worked like Trojans, tearing down buildings and removing stocks. Those burned out are: C. Harley, Palmer house, estimated loss $5,000, partially covered; Smith Bro.'s hotel $4,000, small insurance; Smith & Ferguson, hardware, $12,000, about $8,000 insurance; Mowat, gents' furnishings, boots and shoes, etc., $15,000, $3,000 insurance; J. W. Smith, hardware, $8,000, $4,000 insurance, the largest part of the stock in the warehouse was not touched; Chas. Bayne, groceries, $4,000, building insured for $800; Jno. Secord, law office, $500, Williamson & Sons, confectionery, stock removed; J. E. Scarlett, general store, $5,000 $1,000 insurance; Lejeune, Smith & Co., bank building, $1,000; Chas. Black, stationery, $2,069 insurance, stock mostly removed; in the upper flat was the Masonic Hall building, owned by J. A. McCaul, well insured, D. S. McCannel, $1,000, no insurance. In addition Wm. Williamson's residence, goods removed; J. E. Scarlett, Chas. Bayne and Gilbert and Gilroy, ditto; J. E. Sprague, general merchant, building torn down, $800, and A. E. Barker, employment agent, building torn down. Those who have saved their stock will resume in other buildings, and J. F. Mowat, the heaviest loser, leaves on the next train for Montreal to select a new stock. South Railway street now presents a desolate aspect, but new and more pretentious structures will be erected on the burnt sites.

WAPELLA.

—Our old [illegible] E. A. Jauson has been spending a f[illegible] looking up old friends, and left this morning for Sydney, Australia, where he has secured an appointment as civil engineer.

—Mrs. T. J. Smith gave a supper and ball to a select party of the youth and beauty of Wapella and district on the seventh to celebrate the twentieth birthday of her sister, Miss Maggie Cussar. Like all Mrs. Smith's parties, everything was excellent and every one enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

REMARKABLE CURE OF AN ULCER.

Sirs,—Two years ago I had an ulcer on my ankle. Knowing Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good blood purifier, I got a bottle and a box of Burdock Healing Ointment, and after using three bottles an three boxes I was completely cured, and recommend B. B. B. everywhere. MRS. W. V. BOYD, BRANTFORD, ONT.

BROADVIEW.

—Mr. Carter is going off to the Long Lake road in a week or two.

—Mr. Gush leaves shortly for Washington Territory with his family.

—Mr. Clementson starts for the Old Country in about a week or ten days.

—Our Loyal Legion is doing well under the leadership of Mrs. Thorburn.

—Mrs. Crawford leaves here in a short time for the farm 15 or 16 miles south.

—Farmers are tired of the winter. Hay is getting scarce and open weather is desirable.

—The Presbytery of Regina met here on the 10th inst. There was a very full attendance.

—The Wallace family leave soon for the neighborhood of the Portage. Miss Wallace goes at the first of the month to Griswold as teacher there.

—Mr. Falls from Montreal was in town a week or so ago land hunting. He is likely to buy out Mr. McAuley, homestead and all as it stands for four thousand dollars or as much less as he can get it for.

—The Rev. Wm. Nicholl leaves this point at the end of the month. The population has so decreased that they are unable to support an ordained minister. A student will likely take his place for the summer months.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN.

—The supply of hay in the mountains is becoming very limited. Your correspondent has not, however, heard of any loss of stock except at one place where a lot of cattle were taken in to feed for the winter and inadequate provision made for them, in regard to both feed and stabling.

—The annual meeting of the Moose Mountain agricultuaal society was held at Carlyle on March 1st for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, D. A. McEwen; 1st vice-president, W. D. Kisbey; 2nd vice-president, T. Hislop; sec.-treas., J. H. Dickie; directors, W. Watson, B. Long, S. McGuirk, R. C. Kisbey, T. H. Scott, S. S. Page, G. Reid, —Phinn, S. Hopper, W. J. Long, R. Wiggins, J. Sutherland G. H. Knowling, W. Jefferson, S. McNeil, H. Hippen, P. McLellan, J. Cheyne. T. Hislop was appointed delegate to Ontario in the interest of immigration.

MOOSE JAW.

—A meeting of the farmers of this district was held Saturday. A large immigration is expected from Ontario this spring.

—Geo. T. Fulford, one of the leading merchants of Brockville, Ont., was in town Wednesday and spent an evening with Mr. R. Bogue.

—Special revival meetings have been held in the Methodist church by the Rev. Dr. McLean. The attendance has been large and a deep interest taken in the services.

—At a meeting of the Moose Jaw agricultural society held here Saturday it was unanimously resolved not to apply to the Government for seed grain for this district, as there are only three or four settlers in this district that would come within the Government requirement, and these can be supplied without Government assistance. This speaks well for this district as being probably the only district in the Northwest Territories not requiring seed grain.

CALGARY.

—A deputation, consisting of Mayor Lafferty and Wesley F. Orr, left Friday for Ottawa to urge on the Government the importance of granting a land grant to Calgary's local company, the Calgary, Alberta and Montana Railway. The deputation will be joined at Ottawa by Leo Gaetz, H. S. Cayley, J. J. G. Fitzgerald and Dr. Brett. It is believed if the Government gives a land grant of 10,000 acres per mile from Calgary to the boundary that the Northern Pacific will take hold of the charter and build the road.

Northwest Appointments.

The Northwest Gazette contains the following official announcements:

To be justices of the peace—Joseph Hollis, of Kutawa; Frederick James Boswell, of Banff; Alexander Hamelin, of Lac-la-Biche, Alberta.

Resignation of justices of the peace accepted—George Lawley, of Carnduff, Assiniboia; Samuel S. Foster, of Wallace, Assiniboia.

Resignation of issuer of marriage licenses accepted—George Lawley, of Carnduff, Assiniboia.

DIZZINESS CAUSED BY DYSPEPSIA.

Dizziness is a symptom of dyspepsia. "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for dizziness, which came over me in spells, so that I had to quit work for a while. The B. B. B. entirely cured me."

JAMES WRIGHT, Chesterfield, Ont.

—Ferry's seeds at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall. Orders taken for any other kind, also for all kinds of house and garden plants.

TRUST AN OLD FRIEND.

Old friends are best, and if ever sufferers had a friend, Hagyard's Yellow Oil can justly claim the distinction. Pain never stays long where it is used, while for croup it is a specific. Parents should keep it in the house as a safeguard against accidents, frost bites, chilblains, sprains, bruises, burns, etc.

RAILWAY TO KOOTENAY.

—Mr. Shaughnessy, assistant president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says that iron to build the road from Sproat's Landing on the Columbia river to the mining town of Nelson on the west arm of Kootenay lake, is now on its way from England, and the work of construction will be carried on in the spring. The construction of this branch will enable ores from this rich mining district to be transhipped to the smelting works at Revelstoke. The British Columbia government has already given land bonuses of chiefly valuable timber land to the road. In addition to this direct line from Revelstoke to Kootenay lake, a distance of 85 miles, the river is navigable all the year round. This will bring the whole of the traffic of ores and supplies over the Canadian Territory and the C. P. R., and shows the wisdom of the railway committee last week in throwing out two Yankee wildcat schemes, the great aim of which was to get across to this valuable portion of the Dominion. The Minister of the Interior says that the district is the richest mining area on the continent. A very large amount of American capital has already been invested in the district, and $800,000 of English capital has already been invested in the neighborhood of Revelstoke. The C. P. R. officials are sanguine that in the near future this part of the C. P. R. will become one of the best paying sections of the whole road. So soon as the railway is completed a yearly output of one million dollars of bullion will be shipped. This will be doubled and trebled every year. Consequently, the C. P. R. officials are jubilant over the prospects before them. Manitoba and the Territories will reap much benefit, as all supplies of flour, etc., will have to go from there instead of from the States, had the government allowed the American roads a charter to build from the boundary to the Kootenay region.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT.

A SCOTCH PAPER TALKS OUT.

"The longer we live," says the Glasgow Reformer, "the more are we convinced that too many temperance reformers criminally neglect the productions of the Press. They are safe themselves, and think that their example should be sufficient to prevent their sons and daughters being lured into the abyss of intemperance. But many a drunkard, shaming us and vexing us, comes from a temperance home, only they were never trained in temperance truth, never led to the temperance meeting, never induced to read solid temperance literature, nor a temperance weekly newspaper, and never encouraged to give something to support the cause of temperance in their locality. What hope could there be of these families standing firm? None. Their gross ignorance of the question makes them easily ridiculed out of their shallow beliefs. Their father's or mother's culpable disregard of the temperance movement showed to them how little value it possessed for their parents, and now their sons, with none to point out the evils of intemperance, and few to guide them past the snares so artfully set for them, are drawn away and enticed, ensnared, and often ruined. Parents who abstain should not starve their children's intellect and heart for want of temperance literature, but should set before them the choicest books, periodicals, and newspapers that they can afford to buy. They may regret many expenditures, but not this one of temperance literature. They may find the bread cast upon the water returning in an abundant harvest in after days. Even if their efforts failed to save their child, it would at least diminish their responsibility."

Col. Bain's House that Jack Built.

What makes drunkards? Strong drink. Who sells the drink? The saloon keeper. What created the saloon? The law. Who makes the law? The legislator. Who makes the legislator? The people. It is the house Jack built, only I do not say it now as when a boy. I say now:

Intemperance is the fire the Devil built.

Strong drink is the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

Breweries and distilleries are the axes,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

Saloons and beer-gardens are the stones,
That whet the axes,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

License laws are the molds,
That cast the axes and shape the stones,
That whet the edges,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

Political parties are the patentees,
Who patented the molds,
Cast the axes and shaped the stones,
That whet the edges,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

And Prohibition party ballots are the sledge hammers,
Designed to destroy the molds,
Break the axes,
Smash the stones,
That whet the edges,
That cut the fuel,
That feeds the fire the Devil built.

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING.

The past two seasons have been so peculiar that thousands are attacked by coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, asthma, bronchitis, etc. To these we recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as the safest, surest and best remedy yet produced for all throat and lung troubles.

—Order your small fruit and ornamental shrubs and trees at the Medical Hall.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At THE PROGRESS Printing Office; in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$7 00	$10 00	$20 00	$60 00
Half column	4 00	8 00	15 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	6 00	10 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	8 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if oftener $1 00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price; $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1890.

MANITOBA SCHOOL BILL.

The Bill abolishing separate schools in Manitoba has been passed by the Legislature by a vote of 25 to 11. The opposition comprised Roblin, O'Malley, Gillies, Wood and Norquay and all the French members. The Conservatives of Manitoba are not profiting by the policy of the leader of the Ontario Conservatives, Mr. Meredith.

AN UNVARNISHED TALE.

Elsewhere we publish a speech delivered by Hon. Senator Perley on a motion by Senator MacGinnis on irrigation and water supply in Southern Alberta. As the speech contains a true statement of the real facts about the Northwest we publish it in full. While accurately describing the great advantages of the Northwest, Mr. Perley also states the draw backs and difficulties to be met with. If the unvarnished truth about the country was always so well told, it would be much better than some of the glowing descriptions of an imaginative Eldorado which are sometimes used to entice immigrants. Let the plain truth be told about the country and we need not fear the results.

CANADA'S COMIC PAPER.

Grip is constantly improving. It has lately added a new colored cover, and is generally enhanced in value by increased illustrations and reading matter. The last issue shows up "The situation," illustrating the Mail's remark—"A Liberal Party controlled by Ultramontaines, seeking to oust a Tory Administration controlled by the broader minded Gallicans—such is the present situation in Dominion politics." The illustration represents an Ultramontaine priest holding a game bird having Blake's head and a Gallican priest holding one with Sir John's head, the latter being a little the gamiest looking bird. These birds are being pitted against each other, the whole making a very characteristic picture. The Dominion franchise Act is the subject of a full page cartoon. The disfranchised voter is represented as a caged lion which is being made sport of by some boys who are variously labelled with the names and faces of the Conservative party leaders. Another full page cartoon is called "Spectacular Jim-Jams, a political version of the delirium tremens scene in 'the Twelve Templations.'" In this Sir John is being carried off bodily by an immense bat labelled "The French vote." Hon. Mr. Laurier is being terrified by a great "Equal Rights" giraffe with a reptile's head. "The Separate School question" is represented as a big serpent with open mouth which is about to gobble up Mr. Blake bodily. Another serpent with an elephant's head, "The Jesuit question," is after Mr Cartwright. "The orange question" is an imaginative creature going for Sir Hector Langevin. Other hobgoblins represent "The language question," "Nationalism," etc. Besides the full page cartoons there are other caricatures, one representing the ragged trampish looking Mr. Mercier presenting the opulent appearing Mr. Mowat with $10,000, vide Quebec grant to restore Toronto Unversity; also another representing the New Party dentist of West Lambton extracting some bad political stumps from Mr. Mowat's mouth, etc., etc. Grip is published at Toronto at $2.00 a year.

—The Canadian Horticulturist is an excellent monthly journal devoted to fruits, flowers and forestry, published by the Fruit Growers Association of Ontario; L. Woolverton, M. A., editor; subscription $1,00 per annum including membership, annual report and share in plant distribution. A recent number contains a fine portrait of Prof. Wm. Saunders, director of Government experimental farms, and a good illustration of the experimental grounds of the Horticulturist. It contains 32 pages of splendid reading on a variety of subjects within the scope of its specialties.

—The annual report of the Mounted Police force was brought down by Sir John Macdonald. The Indians are reported as having done well during the year, and only one crime of any consequence occured in the Territories during the year. A large quantity of contraband liquor was seized and spilled by the police, the largest consignment being valued at $1,700. The number of recruits that joined during the year was 163. The time of 122 men expired, and of that number 72 re-engaged. Ten men rejoined from desertion; 39 were discharged by purchase; 12 were discharged as invalids; and 29 were dismissed for drunkenness. Deposits of members of the force in the Government Savings Bank amounted last year to $32,929.

THE SITUAION.

For the time being there is a lull in the official language fight. The compromise resolution, which apparently leaves the matter to be decided by the electors of the North-West Territories through their next Assembly, was passed by a good majority, and Mr. McCarthy gives notice that he will renew the struggle at the earliest opportunity and, in fact, "devote the rest of his political life" to the cause of a single official language. If Parliament really meant to leave the Territories free to "regulate the proceedings of the Assembly and the manner of recording and publishing such proceedings," it is hard to see why, in the meantime, it should be unwilling to remove the edict imposing official French up there. If the people want both languages they could easily replace French in case it were now abolished. It was clear all through the debate, and is plainly indicated in this illogical conclusion, that the party leaders were chiefly concerned to keep the French vote safe; and it was equally clear that the French contingent in the House were fighting more in their capacity as churchmen than as Frenchmen. The French language, and the civil rights and liberties of French-Canadians, are in no danger whatever, either in the North-West or elsewhere in the Dominion. The attack is only upon the official use of the language where such use is not necessary. The Church, no doubt, sets great store by the official language, but it must be remembered that, as members of the Canadian Parliament, neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen are supposed to know any Church, and certainly not to support extraordinary claims on the part of any Church. It is only too manifest, however, that the Church of Rome absolutely controls the Catholic members of the House, and that their vote in turn as absolutely controls both the Parties.—Grip.

—The Annual Convention of Canada's New Party is being held in the Y. M. C. A. building, Toronto, commencing on Thursday. A public meeting will be held in Association Hall in the evening.

Hon. Sen. Perley

TALKS ON THE RESOURCES OF THE NORTHWEST.

Hon Mr. MacInnes enquired in the Dominion Senate if it was the intention of the Government to make surveys of that part of the Northwest lying immediately to the east of the Rocky Mountains with a view to its irrigation, and also for the purpose of locating artesan wells for farm and domestic purposes in districts where they may be required. In the discussion on this enquiry Hon Senator Perley said:

Being a resident of this country to which this motion refers, it may not appear amiss if I should should say a word or two on the subject. When I made up my mind to leave my native home in New Brunswick and go to the North-West, I naturally made some inquiries about the prairie country, and I may say that I had no favorable report given to me of it at all. A man who had been all over that country said that I could not raise potatoes there bigger than marbles, on account of the frost. However' I went out there, and it was only after mature consideration. I may say that from the start I took particular pains to look into and examine the different characteristics of that country. When I made up my mind to settle in the country I commenced to make a study of it, and I have discovered that the country is different from what it had been represented to me to be, and it is not without some cause that this motion has been made by my hon friend from Burlington. I went to the North-West, where I now live, in the spring of 1883, and I found on the way there, and all through the prairies, there were large ponds of water in every low place. Any man in that country who had a dry section boasted of it. The paths wound about ponds and sloughs of water. You could not get a straight road on account of them. Certainly there was no scarcity of water in that country in 1883. Hay was abundant, the pastures were luxuriant and the cattle did remarkably well everywhere. I also discovered that in the spring we had heavy frosts. The first morning in June, when I got up, I found the water frozen in the wash dish at the door; It made me timid, and I thought that what the man had said about the country was only too true. However, I watched carefully. I got up night after night, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, to see if there were any frosts, and I discovered that these spring frosts did not hurt the grain. I never saw anything grow like the crops did. We grow the largest and the best potatoes I have ever seen in any country, and I was a farmer for several years in New Brunswick, besides having been raised on a farm before starting farming for myself. With regard to the prairie grass, I may say also that I discovered from the start that it was the best grass I had ever seen for fattening animals. I used to live in the garden of New Brunswick, and I never saw grass that cattle would thrive and fatten on, or grass on which cattle would give so much milk, as our own prairie grass. It astonished me beyond measure, and I enquired the cause of it, because the grass itself is poor looking trash. To see it growing you would not put much value on it, or think of comparing it with our English grass in eastern Canada. The slough grass is just such hay as I used to throw out in the barn-yard for bedding. That grass can be cut anywhere, even in water knee-deep, and it is better hay than the best English hay I have cut on my farm in New Brunswick. It will make more beef; it will keep horses in finer condition, and will feed animals better than any hay I have ever seen. I know that from my own personal experience. I have discovered the reason why this prairie grass is so nutritious in the spring, and in fact all the year round. It cures all the year around. That is the grass that grows on the arable land, which cures before the frost of September comes. It is then much better than ordinary hay, because it has a green pith at the bottom of it. To illustrate the quality of this grass, I may mention that I have three horses that have been living out all through the winter, though the snow is 2 or 3 feet deep on the plains. These horses worked hard until the 26th October; when I turned out two of them. After they had been out a fortnight I took one of them in and put out the other, and then I turned out the three of them, and they have not had either hay or grain this winter yet they are fat as seals. That I know of my own personal knowledge, because before I left home I went to see the horses and found them in good condition, and my son writes me that they are still thriving. Moreover, my neighbors keep their horses in the same way—they feed on the grass. It grows like hay, with this advantage, as I have said before, that there is a green pith to it that is sappy and nutritious. Until the snow comes in December, or whenever it falls, the cattle live on that dry grass better than they could on hay. My cows, that were milked all summer, and some of which I took from Ontario this spring, that were eight days on the road and got very poor, have fattened up and have done first rate. The moment the snow begins to disappear in the spring—and that was what drew my attention to it first in 1883—it is difficult to get the cattle home at night. The moment a knoll the size of this chamber became bare the cattle went to it for feed. The grass preserves its nutritious qualities thorough the winter, and the moment the cattle can get to it in the spring they feed on it. I will now speak about the frosts. In the summer of 1883 the frost came the night of the 7th September, and did the damage. In 1884 the frost came on the night of the 6th September. I was keeping a diary in those years, and watched these matters carefully, because I was deeply interested in the subject. In 1885 the frost came on the night of the 22nd August, yet we had two bushels of wheat that year for the one we had the two proceding years, notwithstanding the fact that the frost came earlier. The reason of that is clear to me. Any farmer coming to that country I don't care how good a farmer he may have been in Ontario—knows as little about the system to be adopted in the cultivation of that prairie country as if he had never held a plough or reaped a crop. They know how to plough, drive horses and harvest grain, but still they do not understand the peculiar character of the country, and do not know how to cultivate the soil properly. They came there with their sulky ploughs and expected by ploughing 2 inches deep, to raise a crop and make money. In the fall, when the frost came, they went home to Ontario and returned in the spring late, because they did not seem to know that the spring sets in earlier there than it does in the eastern provinces. Then they harrowed the land they had ploughed in the fall. They found that the roots of the grass were so matted together and so tough that you could hitch a mass of them as long as this building on the harrow and drag it about. To harrow land ploughed as that had been so as to get the soil into condition to cover the seed took six harrowings, and then half the seed remained on top of the ground. The consequence was, that when the warm weather came the land soon dried out, so that there was not vegetation until the June rains came. The result was, that before the grain could ripen, in consequence of this late start, it was caught by the frost. Experience has taught farmers in that country to summer fallow entirely, that is to say, they will prepare 50 or 100 acres of land and after they have got that seeded they will plough for next year. That land works up into a good deep seed bed, and in the spring, after the snow disappears and the surface of the ground thaws to a depth of 2 or 3 inches, you can put in your seeder. I never saw a country like it for growing crops. You do not have to wait till the frost is out of the ground. You just sow the grain, and the frost underneath, instead of injuring the crop, keeps the grain growing as the frost thaws, and even if we have no rainfalls the grain keeps growing. The result of adapting our system of farming to the character of the country is that even last year, dry as it was, the farmers raised a great deal of wheat. They put the wheat on the land that had been summer fallowed, and the oats and barley on the spring-ploughed land, and the result was that while the latter crops were very light, there were good crops of wheat—I mean fairly good, under the circumstances. Now, the farmers are getting into the habit of cultivating the soil in that way. It has taken them quite a while to get that experience, but they have learned the proper system, now, and there is no doubt that they will make more rapid progress in the future than they made in the past. Every farmer going into that country had the idea that he would get rich by raising grain. I discovered very soon that that was wrong, and I told them on one occasion, when somebody had advised them to keep only one cow and tether her in a slough, and feed her on straw or at the hay-stack, that it was the worst advice that could be given to the people. I said: "Sell your horses and get cows. The frost will not kill them and you will have more products, and a greater variety of them, to sell, that will not be affected by summer frosts." The farmers are getting into that system, and those who commenced that way and followed that system from the start are comfortable now, and are making as good a living as any farmers in Canada to-day. I could name plenty of farmers around my own town who have done well by following that system. For the first three years I was in the country, 1883–84–85, there was sufficient rainfall, and if the land had been in readiness for the seed in the spring, as it is now under a better system of farming, there would have been marvellous crops for those three seasons. The straw grew first rate—there was an immense burden of straw, and everything was all right, but the frost, even at a late period, destroyed the grain, so that it was unmarketable. It would not pay to take it from the country and it was a burden on the farmers' hands. They never got a market for any of it until the spring of 1885, when the demand created by the Rebellion enabled them to sell a portion of it. In 1886 we had a dry year, the dryest that I have ever seen, except last year. The year 1887 was a fair one, and 1888 was an immense year. I never saw it rain so much in New Brunswick as it did in the North-West that summer. There was as much rain as the country required, and we had good crops of grain and hay everywhere. In those dry years that I have spoken about, the sloughs dried up. Places where there had been ponds when I went into the country, they are cutting hay on now. You bore down where these sloughs have dried up, and the land is so hard that you could run a railway train over it, and you would not find an impression after taking off the sod, so hard is the subsoil. I have known a farmer to dig a well 108 feet without getting water. The same man dug two wells, and was quite disgusted at his failure. He had to pay $2 a day for the use of the machine, and board the man. He dug two wells without succeeding in getting water, and then commenced to dig a little piece off, and got water. The water does not percolate through the soil, it is so hard. This resolution of my hon. friend does not go far enough. He confines himself to a portion of that country where there are no people. My idea would be to confine himself to that part of the country where there are people—that is, eastern and western Assiniboia. We find great difficulty in getting water there. We do not require it for irrigation purposes, for five out of seven years there has been an abundance of rain. Everything grows well, but we require water for our cattle and for domestic purposes. We have the Qu'Appelle River north of the railway, and we have the Souris River south towards the boundary, and running into each of these rivers there are brooks such as you have in eastern Canada—or rather they are brooks in the spring of the year when the snow is going off. It is a great level prairie country, but everybody will concede this fact, that a prairie country, where there is no forest, is a dry country, because there is no protection, no mulch by the trees to keep the water on the land. It is very hot in the summer time, and naturally the moisture dries out of the soil. The snow drifts into the ravines in the winter season and in the spring of the year it melts away and runs off into the ocean. It is hardly to be expected that the farmers of that country will undertake any extensive work, but if the Government would grant a sum of money to build dams to make reservoirs in those ravines, and retain the water, it would be of use in dry years and would largely help the settlement of that country. It would be a benefit to the settlers in watering their cattle, besides being useful for domestic purposes. At present the farmers have frequently to haul water three or four miles in dry seasons. Many of them have dug three or four wells without finding water, though it might be procurable if they only knew the right place to dig for it. After living eight years in the country I have more faith in it to-day than I ever had before. It is bound to become—I do not care who says no—the greatest country in the world, because it has the resources in the soil to make it that. All that is necessary is that the people learn how to work it, and they are beginning to understand the proper system now, so that in the near future you may be sure it will develop into a great country. I had a contract a few years ago to supply beef to the Indian Department—it was in that dry year, 1886. I had undertaken to fatten old oxen in New Brunswick and almost lost money on them, but in the Northwest I have seen cattle feed on straw or hay in the winter time and fatten without any other feed. I have bought steers and oxen, and they were in better condition than I have been able to fatten them on the best hay and roots and mill feed that I could procure for them in the east. They get as fat as you can desire to have them in that country on the grass alone. I have bought two steers that weighed 785 lbs. apiece at two years and five months, a three-year-old that weighed 630 pounds, while yearlings commonly weigh from 400 to 500 lbs. That is the sort of country we have in the North-west. No man thinks of feeding a steer anything but grass. You can get a steer any time you like in the country and he is ready for the knife; there is no such thing as having to fatten cattle in the North-West, because they are always fat. The grass in the wet places is not so good. It is just like your hay in eastern Canada after it gets a certain age because the frost kills it; but on the arable lands, the broad prairies, the grass is good at any time of the year when the cattle can get at it. In the sloughs the frost takes the substance out of it. I think it is very desirable that the Government should appropriate a sum of money and make some effort to get a water supply for the people in that country in the dry years. It is a serious disappointment to the settler to have to be without water at any time of the year. I know people who have had to go four miles for water this year. They are satisfied with the country, but disappointed, after digging for water, not to be able to get it. It takes money to build a dam, though some of the people built dams last year; but a great many are not able to do so, and any assistance that the Government could give to supply water that way would be a great benefit to the North-West and to the whole country, because as the North-West prospers so will the Dominion prosper. I wish the hon. gentleman therefore would add Assiniboia to his list, because in the section that he refers to there are no people, except those who are engaged in ranching. Down at Wood Mountain, where there are some half-breeds, there is plenty of water, but out West there are no people, and his inquiry is not as applicable to that section as to the country I have been speaking of.

The Manitoba School Question.

In a speech which he made in the Manitoba Legislature the other day, Mr Prendergast, the leader of the French party in that body, entered a violent protest against the bill abolishing separate schools, and declared that "serious consequences might result if any attempt was made to levy taxes upon Catholics for the support of Protestant schools." Mr. Prendergast knows well that the Martin bill does not require Roman Catholics to support Protestant schools. It simply ordains that the State shall no longer contribute to the maintenance of Roman Catholic schools, that henceforth it shall contribute to the maintenance of non-sectarian schools only, and that those who desire a sectarian education for their children must provide it at their own expense. Briefly stated, the primary objection to State-aided separate or Catholic schools is that the system is unfair and inequitable—that if such schools are to be subventioned by the State the State should in fairness grant subventions for the support of Baptist schools, Presbyterian schools, Church of England schools, and to carry the matter to its logical conclusion, even to Agnostic schools. Again, there is no difference in principle between paying public money for the propagation of Roman Catholic doctrine in the schools and paying it for the propagation of such doctrine from the pulpit; in other words, it is wrong in the one case as well as in the other to take money received from the general taxes and apply it to the purposes of denominational propagandism. Lastly, it is found that the tendency of the separate school system is to weaken the community and retard its social and material progress. This arises from the segregation of the Roman Catholic children from the rest of the school population, the division thus created being to some extent kept up in after life, to the injury of the Roman Catholics themselves no less than to that of their non-Catholic neighbors.

It is idle for Mr. Prendergast to threaten the Manitoba Government. The separate school system was imdosed upon the province by clerical intrigue in advance of its colonization by the white man; and, unless the provincial rights doctrine, to which our French friends in Quebec constantly appeal, is a mere sham, the Manitobans have a perfect right to rid themselves of the incubus—just as much right as New Brunswick had to resist the attempt made by the Quebec hierarchy a few years ago to thrust separate schools upon her.—Mail.

—Manitoba is fast becoming the Radical province of the Dominion. It has but a single legislative chamber, its executive system is simple and effective, and excrescenses, privileges and anomalies are being hewn away from its political structure in a very decided way. Tax exemptions are the latest anomaly and privilege to fall before the reformer's axe, and from this time onward a man will not be required to pay his neighbour's share of the cost of municipal government. The province of Ontario has heretofore been the most progressive of the provinces, but it is now in some particulars behind Manitoba, and the reforming element in that province openly declare that they have only begun their work.—Witness.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

In thousands of households all over Canada the merits of Yellow Oil, the great family medicine, are well known. It is esteemed as one of the best cures for rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sore throat, croup, quinsy, sprains, bruises, burns and all pain. Used externally or internally



No. 719.—Pi of the Season.

Bredmece clesos no eth ceens
Dan hwta prapes het mothsn noge stop!
Stagmerfn fo meti wichh cone hesv beno!
Desucingce iowlys, lfed oto fats!
Thire mienuts, shour, dan sayd pareap
Livewess ni hatt mails tihop, a ryea.

No. 720.—A Charade.

Lord Ronald burned the famed Yule log
With wassail in his hall,
And first was wreathed in many a fold
Where the Christmas moonbeams fall.
He poured the second in a glass,
And pledged the Christmas glow;
And the whole in the garden lay dead
Under the gleaming snow.

No. 721.—Cross Word Enigma.

My first is in March but not in Spring,
My second in Eagle but not in Wing;
My third is in Power but not in Strong,
My fourth in Warble but not in Song;
My fifth is in Rose and also in Leaf,
My sixth in Summary, not in Brief;
My seventh is in Summer but not in Joy,
My eighth in Golden but not in Toy;
My ninth is in Apple but not in King,
My tenth in Whisper but not in Sing.
I come from the woods, if there you espy
A flower or a bird that is sweeter than I,
I give you permission in April weather
To serve me on snow and eat me together.

No. 722.—Easy Transpositions.

Transpose a part of a musical instrument into a stain; also into cooking utensils; also into the highest parts; also into a place.

No. 723.—Mental Arithmetic.



No. 724.—A Riddle.

I sing in the woods a gentle song;
I lurk in the glens, or the brook along.
I give to the sparkling stream a hue
That artists would love to paint so true.
And in the student's den I dwell,
While o'er the boy I cast my spell.
The scholar loves my soberest face;
The artist paints my prettiest grace.
I'm black and white—yellow and gold—
Maybe red or green, maybe gray and old.

No. 725.—How Is This?

In a stage coach on the way to a Christmas gathering at the old homestead were 1 grandmother, 3 mothers, 2 aunts, 4 sisters, 2 brothers, 4 daughters, two sons, 5 cousins, 3 nieces, 2 nephews, 3 grand-daughters and 2 grandsons. How many persons were there?

No. 726.—Numerical Enigma.

My whole, containing 22 letters, is an old saying often heard by girls.
My 16, 15, 2, 10 is huge.
My 3, 4, 9, 13 is a prong.
My 18, 6, 22, 21, 3 is odor.
My 17, 1, 2, 5 is one of the points of the compass.
My 14, 7, 13, 12 is one of Noah's sons.
My 6, 8, 16, 11, 6 is relating to a city.
My 20, 19 denotes position.

No. 727.—Reverses.

1. Reverse a luminous body, and have the plural of an animal.
2. Reverse "a conflict," and have "uncooked."
3. Reverse a boy's name, and have the home of a wild beast.
4. Reverse a vegetable which grows within the earth, and have a month.
5. Reverse the plural of a kitchen utensil, and have "to break with a quick sound."
6. Reverse a kind of weed, growing near the water, and have an animal.

An Alphabetical Wooing.

Let others talk of L N's eyes,
And K T's figure, light and free,
Say L R, too, is beautiful—
I heed them not while U I C.
U need not N V them, for U
X L them all, my M I L E.
I have no words when I would tell
How much in love with U I B.
So sweet U R, my D R E,
I love your very F E G;
And when you speak or sing, your voice
Is like a winsome L O D.
When U R I-C, hope D K's,
I am a mere non-N T T.
Such F E K C has your smile,
It shields from N E N M E.
For love so deep as mine, I fear,
There is no other M E D.
But that you love me back again—
O, thought of heavenly X T C!
So, lest my M T heart and I
Should sing for love an L E G,
T's me no more—B Y's, B kind,
O, M L E, U R I C!
—St. Nicholas

The faculty the chameleon has of changing its color has been attributed to the protective instinct of the animal, by which it seeks to render itself less observable by enemies by assuming the color of the bed on which it lies.

The hump on the back of the dromedary is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat, which is a store of nourishment beneficently provided against the day of want, to which the animal is often exposed. The dromedary or camel can exist for a long period upon this lump without any other food.

He Had Had Enough.

"Will you have a cigar?" inquired the hotel clerk of a traveling man.
"Is it one of your own private stock?"
"Yes."
"Like the one you gave me yesterday?"
"Yes."
"No, I believe I won't indulge. I had cabbage for dinner just now."—Merchant Traveler.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 711.—Palindromes: Poop, bib, nun, deified, solos, gig, pup, tenet, deed.

No. 712.—A question of making change: The grocer gave his quarter to the bystander, and his fifty cent piece to the purchaser.

The bystander gave his two dimes and his one cent piece to the purchaser, and his five cent piece and his two cent piece to the grocer.

The purchaser gave his one dollar bill and his two cent piece to the grocer, and his three cent piece to the bystander.

Thus, with the fewest possible changes, each man received the exact amount he was entitled to.

No. 713.—A Pictorial Rebus: One day in paradise is worth a thousand years on earth.

No. 714.—Double Central Acrostic:

C L A S S I F Y
S L A T T E R N
C H A R A D E S
T R I A N G L E
T R E N C H E R
S L I G H T E D
R E C E I V E D
B O R R O W E D
P A R S N I P S

No. 715.—Going to Market: Pepper, ginger, rice, syrup, spice, soda, currants, sausage, starch, sugar.

No. 716.—What Is It: A button.

No. 717.—Anagrams. Historians: James Anthony Froude, William H. Prescott, George Rawlinson. Authors: Edward Everett Hale, Charles Egbert Craddock, James Otis.

No. 718.—Empty vessels make the greatest sound.

The Court Was with Him.

A young lawyer was making his maiden effort before a jury in defense of a criminal. The evidence was all in, and he arose to utter the brilliant thoughts that had been surging through his brain. He was primed for a fine display of oratorical pyrotechnics, but somehow or other he could not get a start. His mind became a blank, and he stood trembling for a moment. Then, waving his arms, he began: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury—My—ahem! My —— —— Officer, kindly get me a drink of water."

He waited for the attendant to return and tried to gather his faculties. After taking a sip of water he began again: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury—I am happy—no—yes."

After a pause he again extended his arm and exclaimed: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury—my unfortunate client"——

This impressed him as a particularly bad opening, so he again hesitated. "Go on, counselor," said the judge, encouragingly; "so far I am with you."—New York Herald.

An Encouraging Prospect.

Many of the good, old fashioned legal anecdotes that have seen hard service in their day and have been honorably retired long since are great favorites of mine. While they possess the rich flavor of age for me, I have found as a general thing that they were new to my audiences, particularly to the more youthful element.

One of the best of these old time stories relates to a lawyer, in whose hands was placed a claim for collection. He agreed to undertake the work on a contingent fee, viz., a retention of half the amount he would succeed in collecting. He promised to act vigorously, but weeks passed and the client heard nothing. He finally wrote to inquire what had been done in the matter. By the return mail he received this reply: "I have already got my half of the claim. If you will wait a few months I may be able to secure your half."—New York Herald.

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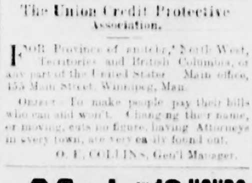
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THE BEST SEEDS are those put up by D. M. FERRY & CO. Who are the Largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & Co's Beautifully Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL for 1890 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field SEEDS should send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, ONT.

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

GREAT NORTHERN

RAILWAY LINE.

EVERY MORNING at 9.45 the trains of the Great Northern Railway leave the C. P. R. Depot, Winnipeg for Grafton, Grand Forks, Great Falls, Helena and Butte, where close close connections are made for Spokane Falls, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angles, San Diego and Pacific Coast points.

Also making close connections in St. Paul and Minneapolis in Union Depots with trains for Chicago, St. Louis, Des Moines, Kansas City, Omaha, Detroit, London, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Montreal, New York, Boston, Halifax and all points in Ontario or United States.

Lowest Rates. Quick Time. Sure Connections.

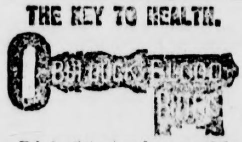
ELEGANT DINING & BUFFET CARS run on all trains. Send for complete Time Table, Rate Sheet, and Sailing List of Ocean Steamers.

Through Tickets to Liverpool, Glasgow, London and the Continent Agency for all steamship lines.

H. G. McMICKEN,
General Agent, 376 Main St.
Cor. Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.

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—THE—

Canadian Pacific Railway

—IS THE—

Short & Direct Line

TO THE EAST.

Through trains leave Winnipeg daily (except Thursdays) at, 18 o'clock, for

Port. Arthur, London, Toronto,
Hamilton, Montreal, Kingston,
Ottawa, Portland, Quebec,
Halifax, St. John, Boston,

NEW YORK and all other points in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces and Eastern States.

No Change of Cars Between Winnipeg and Montreal.

At North Bay direct connection is made with trains of the Northern and Northwestern Railways for Toronto and all points in Western Ontario.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE
Between Winnipeg, Montreal
Toronto.

ELEGANT DINING CARS
attached to all through trains.

FREE SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

When going east travel by this line and avoid unpleasant transfers and trouble in getting your baggage through the customs.

For tickets and information apply to C. P. R. City Ticket Office, 471 Main St., or at the Depot. GEO. H. CAMPBELL, Ticket Agent.

GEO. OLDS, Gen. Traffic Mgr. LUCIUS TUTTLE, Passgr. Traffic Mgr.
ROBT. KERR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SMALL FRUIT

Order your Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at the

Qu'Appelle Medical Hall.

THE ONLY PERFECT FENCE.



All widths and sizes. Sold by all dealers in this line. Freight prepaid. Information free. Write
The ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO.,
Picton, Ontario, or to our Wholesale Agents,
The B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton. Jas. Cooper, Montreal.
Carvell Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
No rigid twists. Wire galvanized before weaving. Perfectly adjusted for extremes of cold and heat. A complete barrier against all animals. No trouble to erect.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

A Transcontinental Highway
Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Through Time Table East & West.

READ DOWN. Atl. Ex.	STATIONS.	READ UP. Pac. Ex.
7.00 p m	San Francisco, S.P.	7.45 am
10.00	Portland, O., N.P.	6.30
3.00 pm	Tacoma, W.T.	10.00
5.00	Seattle, W.T.	2.00
A 3.00 De	VICTORIA	A 19.30 Ar.
13 00	VANCOUVER	14.25
13.10	New Westminster	14.22
19.22	North Bend	8.19
4.13	Kamloops	23.00
12.15	Glacier House	14.25
16.30	DONALD	12.35
17.15	Golden	11.53
19.50	Field	10.06
22.25	BANFF HOT SPRINGS	6.45
23.15	Canmore	4.55
2.20	CALGARY	2.30
10.00	MEDICINE HAT	18.30
10.17	Dunmore	17.43
12.40	Maple Creek	15.20
16.45	Swift Current	11.30
21.54	Moose Jaw	6.25
23.35	REGINA	4.20
24 25	Balgonie	3.18
24.48	McLean	2.30
1.12	QU'APPELLE	2.57
1.37	Indian Head	2.32
2.05	Sintaluta	2.05
2.30	Wolseley	1.38
2.50	Summerbury	1.18
3.10	Grenfell	24.57
4.05	BROADVIEW	24.15
4 43	Whitewood	23 27
5.20	Wapella	22.53
6.01	Moosomin	22.12
7.56	Virden	20.20
11.15	BRANDON	18.01
12.16	Carberry	17.57
14.20	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	16.02
16.30 Ar	WINNIPEG	13.20 De
A 9.45 am LV	WINNIPEG AR	A 12.50 n'n
4.00 pm	Grand Forks	7.10 am
8.00	Fargo	3.35
3.20	DULUTH	8.00
6.15	MINNEAPOLIS	5.40 pm
6.55 AR	ST. PAUL LV	5.00
7.10	KANSAS CITY	9.50
7.30	ST. LOUIS	9.50
8.00 pm LV	ST PAUL AR	1.50
7.00 am AR	CHICAGO LV	10.30 pm
F 17.50 LV	WINNIPEG	E 10.50 A
18 35	Selkirk East	11.00
23 25	Keewatin	5.20
G 24.01	Rat Portage	E 5.00
13.55	W. Fort William	15.20
G 14.30 AR	Pt. Arthur	14.30 De
3.30 pm	"	D 3.15
H 7.00 pm. LV	North Bay AR	C 8.35 am
B 4.30 am	Toronto	B 11.00 pm
9.04	Hamilton	6.55
11.20	Niagara Falls	4.35
2.15 pm	Wingham	2.15
12.00 noon	London	5.00
12.30 pm	St. Thomas	4.35
B 4.20 pm AR	Detroit LV	B 12.05 pm
H 6.30 pm LV	North Bay AR	C. 9.45 am
B 12.05 am	Pembroke	4.12
1.26 am	Renfew	2.50
3.00 am AR	Carlton Jct. LV	1.20 am
B 10.30 am LV	Prescott AR	B 1.50 pm
2.25 pm	Brockville	3.00
4.10 am	Ottawa	12.20 am
8.10 am	Montreal	8.40 pm
2.30 pm	Quebec	1.30
7.00 am	New York NYC	7.30
8.50 pm	Boston, B AND M	9.00 am
2.20 pm	St. John	3.00 pm
11.30 pm AR	Halifax LV	5.50 am
GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.

REFERENCES:

A, daily. B, daily except Sunday, daily except Monday. D, daily except Tuesday. E, daily except Wednesday. F, daily except Thursday. G, daily except Friday. H, Daily except Saturday.

Trains east of Brandon run on Central Standard time. Between Brandon and Donald on Mountain Standard time. West of Donald, Pacific Standard time.

CONNECTIONS.

Victoria.—Steamers for Puget Sound, Alaska, San Francisco and Southern California points.

Vancouver.—With steamers for Puget Sound, Victoria and C.P.R. steamships for China and Japan.

Golden.—With steamer for Windermere and Kootenay District.

Dunmore.—With N.W.C. & Nav. Co. for Lethbridge, &c.

Portage la Prairie.—With M. & N. W. Railway.

Winnipeg.—With branch lines diverging.

Port Arthur.—With Can. Pac. Steamship line during season of lake navigation.

Elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars on all through trains. Through tickets at lowest rates on sale at principal stations.

GEO OLDS, Gen. Traffic Mgr. **D. McNICOLL,** Gen. Passgr. Agent.
WM. WHYTE, Gen'l Supt. **R. KERR,** Gen. Passgr. Agt. Winnipeg.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, March 19, 1890:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, March 13..	—10	—17
Friday, March 14,....	1	—28
Saturday, March 15..	22	—10
Sunday, March 16....	36	22
Monday, March 17....	24	10
Tuesday, March 18....	11	1
Wednesday, March 19..	37	2

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
Thursday, March 13	NW 10	NW 27	NW 23
Friday, March 14 ..	NW 3	NW 3	SW 3
Saturday, March 15..	SW 29	SW 28	SW 8
Sunday, March 16,..	W 12	NW 11	NW 4
Monday, March 17 ..	calm	SW 15	SW 16
Tuesday, March 18 ..	NW 26	NW 14	W 10
Wednesday, March 19	SE 21	SW 17	NW 20

The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT

PROHIBITION PAPER,

Making the Cause of First Political Importance.

Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1890.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Spring.

—Caps giving place to hats.

—Snow disappearing rapidly.

—Farmers getting ready for seeding.

—THE PROGRESS is still short of some wood promised. The sleighing is going fast.

—The infant son of Mr. George H. Brown died on Wednesday of inflammation of the lungs.

—Our correspondents are requested to report to us the first seeding done in their respective localities.

—Rev. Mr. Ferry will hold service in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at the usual hour.

—Don't forget that orders are taken at the Medical Hall for small fruits at prices away below those of last year.

—Mr. Passy, late of Fort Qu'Appelle, has gone into partnership with Mr. F. Ll. Osler in the real estate business in this town.

—Mr. Wm. Smith, advocate, has removed from the Fort to this town, and opened an office on the corner opposite THE PROGRESS office.

—Mr. D. S. McCannel, principal of the public school of this town, went up to Regina on Monday. He was a heavy loser by the fire there on Saturday last.

—Mr. A. D. McLeod, of Kansas City, Mo., is in town. He has determined to remove from the land of the Stars and Stripes and take up his residence in the Northwest.

—The Methodist Sunday School will hold a quarterly review of the Sunday School lessons on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock. Parents and friends invited to attend.

—The Presbyterians held a congregational meeting in the church on Wednesday evening and decided to call a minister for this place. A meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 1st, at which Rev. A. Robson of Fort Qu'Appelle, will moderate in the call.

—At the Leland: John Munroe, R. T. Orrs, W. T. Heddle, J. C. Gillespie, W. Manson, Winnipeg: A. L. Holmes, Ottawa: W. E. Read, C. E. Paulin, E. C. Maloney, Arcibald McDonald, D. H. McDonald, S. C. Edingher, Fort Qu'Appelle; L. D. Keown, Moosomin.

—Mr. W. S. Grant, agent at the Assiniboine Indian reserve, was in town Tuesday. He says that the Indians have 150 acres of ground ready for seeding, and plenty of grain and potatoes, with perhaps some to spare. All are indulging high hopes for a prosperous summer.

—Qu'Appelle Council, R. T. of T., held an open meeting on Monday evening in the Methodist church. Besides three ten minute speeches there were recitations, readings, songs, choruses, etc, which made an entertaining program. There was a good attendance of visitors and members.

QU'APPELLE CRICKET CLUB.

A general meeting of the members of the above club was held recently to organize for the coming season.

The following officers were elected for the year 1890: President, J. P. Beauchamp; 1st vice-president, Hartley Gisborne; 2nd vice-president, Dr. O. C. Edwards; captain, N. G. Williams, vice-captain, A. H. B. Sperling; sec.-treasurer, R. Dundas Strong. Committee: A. McLaren, F. Ll. Osler, H. Bell, R. H. Carter, Rev. H. S. Akehurst, W. S. Redpath, B. Wildman.

The subscription was fixed at $1 and Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon for practice weekly during season.

At a committee meeting of the club held on 15th instant it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered by the club to the following ladies, viz: Mrs. W. Ridsdale, Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. Osler and Miss Winter, for their invaluable assistance in taking part in the performance of "Our Boys" for the benefit of the club, which proved so great a success financially and otherwise. It was also resolved that the secretary should communicate with the clubs at Regina, the N. W. M. P. Barracks, Pense, Grenfell, Ft. Qu'Appelle, Whitewood and Moosomin, with the view of arranging macthes for this season. All persons desirous of joining th ecricket club are requested to forward their names and subscriptious to the secretary as soon as possible.

—At the Queen's. J. Paterson, R. J. Orris, Winnipeg: R. Stewart, Field, B. C.: C. Dickinson, Chickney: W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy: Mrs. Claxton, Prince Albert: A. D. McLeod, T. C. Burns, Kansas City, Mo: G. P. Murray, J. Glenn, Indian Head. Mrs. McCallum, Fort Qu'Appelle:

—The man who went out to milk and sat down on a boulder in the middle of the pasture and waited for the cow to back up to him, was the eldest brother of the man who kept store and did not advertise because he reasoned that the purchasing public would back up to his place when they wanted something.—Sioux City (Ia) Tribune.

The "Southern Journal" published in Atlanta says:—With many Prohibitonists it is a serious question if, or no, the movement in this city needs a new name with alien leaders to supplant the tried and true.

The Journal ought to know by this time, that the reproving Nathans of modern society are not one whit more popular now than those in Bible times. The men who offer constant opposition to the liquor traffic cannot but be hated and maligned no matter how wise or cautious they work. At this we are not surprised, but it is always a little mortifying to hear men's virtues made the occasion of their unpopularity, by the very men who ought to be the first to say a good word in their favor.—Voice.

A LIFE RECORD.

"I hadbeen troubled for about 35 years with biliousness and liver complaint, and after using about three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I feel entirely relieved, and have not had an attack for two years."

JOSIAH GAMEY, MAXWELL, ONT.

MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, is 70c.
Oats, 50c to 55c.
Barley, 50c to 60c
Beef, live weight, 4c per lb.
Beef, dressed, 7c "
Pork, dressed; 8c "
Mutton dressed, 12½c "
Potatoes, $1 00 per bush.
Cabbage, 4c per lb.
Butter, 15c " "
Eggs, 25c per dozen.
Chickens, 13c per lb.
Turkeys, 15c per lb.
Geese, 12½c per lb.

THE TOMB.

BROWN.—On the 19th inst., John, infant son of Mr. George H. Brown, of this town, aged 2 months and 8 days.

ASTRAY.

LOST from St. Sohn's College herd, near the Halfway House in November last one red heifer 3 years old, minus one horn. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded and expenses paid. Address

THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
St. John's College,
Qu'Appelle.

March 21, 1890.

FOR SALE.

3 COWS, 1 AYRSHIRE BULL and 4 Steers. If sold in one lot, $30 each.

W. CHESTERFIELD.
Balgonie.

TO RENT.

AFTER March 1st, the House and one acre of land at Qu'Appelle, the property of the undersigned. Also improved farm, forty acres cultivated and eighty fenced, ad[illegible]g the town limits.

For part[illegible]rs apply to

GEO. B. MURPHY,
Moosomin, N.W.T.

Feb. 19, 1890.

SEED GRAIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that

It having been decided by the Government to ask Parliament for a small vote to supply seed grain to those settlers who are absolutely in need of it, and who have no means of obtaining it elsewhere, application should be made through the Agricultural Society of the district, to Mr. Angus McKay, Manager Government Experimental Farm, Indian Head, N. W. T.

No application from persons now indebted to the Government for previous advances of seed grain will be entertained.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, February 20th, 1890.

MUNICIPALITY OF

South Qu'Appelle.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Assessment and Safety of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle hereby give notice that the Collector has received instructions from the Council to distrain for all taxes remaining unpaid, unless exemption from seizure is granted by the Council upon application of the persons entitled to pay the same.

J. ROBERT BROWN,
Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Assessment and Safety.

NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSINED hereby given notice that all persons breaking open or otherwise committing damage or injury to any of the water tanks in the town of Qu'Appelle will be summarily prosecuted under the proxisions of "the Act respecting" malicious injuries of property (Ch. 168, Sec. 59 of the R. S. C.)

A. M. McLANE,
Road Overseet District No. 25,
Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

Feb'y 29, 1890.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Northwest Territories,

Judicial District of Western Assiniboia.

To Wit.

By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of the North West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the sui of S. H. Caswell, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John W. Johnston and Thomas C. Gorrell, I have seized and taken into Execution all the right, title and interest of the said John W. Johnston to and in the following lands and tenements namely: The north half of the north west quarter of section thirty two (32) in township seventeen (17) in range thirteen (13) west of the second (2nd) principal meridian in the North West Territories, which said right, title and interest I shall offer for sale on SATURDAY, the 31st day of MAY, 1890, at my office in the Court House, in the town of Regina, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office,
Regina, February 24, 1890.

CHILD'S,
VICK'S,

OR ANY OTHER GROWER'S

Seeds & Plants

Can be ordered at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From $1 up to $10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

Ocean Tickets to Europe

ALLAN, WHITE STAR,
DOMINION, CUNARD,
BEAVER, ANCHOR.

And all other Lines sailing from Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York and Baltimore, are on sale at C. P. Ry. stations at very low rates.

Ask for sailing lists and rates of fare.

Great advantages secured by taking ocean ticket from your local agent.

Great saving effected by taking round trip ticket.

Berths on any steamer engaged without charge.

Prepaid passages arranged from any point in Europe

Apply to your local agent; or to

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

Or to ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING

AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

THE LELAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

The Canada North-West Land Co.

(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. B SCARTH
MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA.

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

BRICK,
LUMBER,
SASH,
DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All description of seasoned British Columbia Lumber in Stock.



J. G. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

TERMS CASH.



VICK'S 1890'S FLORAL GUIDE.

The Pioneer Seed Catalogue of America, contains complete list of Vegetables, Flowers, Bulbs, Potatoes and Small Fruits, with descriptions and prices. Department of Specialties and all Worthy Novelties. Same shape and style as proved so satisfactory last year. Many new and elegant illustrations, handsome colored plate 8x10½ inches, and frontispiece. Special Cash Prizes $1000.00; see Floral Guide. Every person who owns a foot of land or cultivates a plant should have a copy. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents, which amount may be deducted from first order. Abridged Catalogue Free. Pure Stocks. Full Measure. Prices Low for Honest Goods.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

50 CENTS

$25.00 Watch for $4.98



This watch has fine expansion balance, quick train (18,000 beats per hour), accurately regulated and adjusted, full upper plate, dust proof, full jeweled, Waltham style movement, warranted an accurate time-keeper. The case is a genuine 4 oz. Dueber Silver-ine, warranted by the manufacturers a life time. In order to get good Agents immediately to introduce our watches and jewelry we make a great offer, good for 60 days. Cut this advertisement out and send to us with 50 cts. in postage stamps as a guarantee of good faith, and we will send you the watch by express C.O.D. subject to examination. You can examine and test the watch and if found perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented you can pay the express agent the balance, $4.48, and take the watch—otherwise you do not pay one cent. If you wish the watch sent by mail, cash in full must accompany order. SPECIAL.—order immediately, sending $4.98 in full with order, and if yours is the first order from that town we will give you the exclusive agency of your county and send you free in addition to the watch a valuable sample outfit of jewelry consisting of [illegible] chains, pins, charms, etc., etc. CANADIAN WATCH & JEWELRY CO., 69 & 71 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.